

1. To calculate we sum up all pixels intensities divide by the total number of pixels.
a. Exposure b. Brightness c. Contrast d. Highlights
2. If the intensity values are bunched up on either end or in the middle, it suggests that the image may be
a. Underexposed b. overexposed c. lacking in contrast d. all the above
3. An underexposed image is too because it didn't capture enough light. The histogram for an underexposed image will have most of its data points skewed to the left side.
a. bright b. dark c. balance of light d. none of the above
4. An overexposed image is too bright due to too much light hitting the sensor. The histogram will be skewed to the side, indicating a concentration of bright tones.
a. right b. left c. middle d. none of the above
5. A image has a good balance of light and captures the scene accurately. The histogram will be spread out across the range, showing a more even distribution of tones.
a. Underexposed b. overexposed c. properly exposed d. none of the above